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Ninth Nonaligned Conference

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East Europe
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Ninth Nonaligned Conference

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News Conferences, Statements

Nonaligned Summit Considers Security Declaration

LD0509161989 Tehran IRNA in English 1540 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 5 IRNA—The U.S. downing of an Iranian passenger plane and the attack on Libya have been incorporated into a non-aligned summit document on international security and disarmament.

The Iran-Iraq question is the most sensitive, Yugoslavia's permanent representative at United Nations Dragoslav Pejic told a press conference here today.

He added that Yugoslavia was conducting informal consultations in an effort to reach agreement on the draft declaration. The document on disarmament drawn up by Yugoslavia, he said, had been adopted today by the summit political committee "without major changes".

The ninth summit of the non-aligned countries opened yesterday in Belgrade.

Three new elements have been included in the disarmament resolution: The Indian Ocean, the South Atlantic and the Mediterranean as a zone of peace. The accent, Pejic said, was on nuclear disarmament.

The Political Committee is at present studying 11 documents, one of which refers to the Iraq-Iran conflict. Reference to the shooting down of the Iranian aircraft by a missile fired from a U.S. warship over the Strait of Hormuz last year was included in the political declaraton of the ministerial meeting of the Non-Aligned Coordinating Bureau in Harare in May.

It was, however, omitted from the first version of the Belgrade documents.

The committee, headed by Zambian Foreign Minister Luke Mwananshiku has decided to treat the question of Palestine as a separate issue from the Middle East question.

Agreement on resolution concerning Lebanon, Afghanistan, Latin America, and the Caribbean, Cyprus and Korea is expected shortly. A new draft document on Western Sahara has been accepted, while the ASEAN countries and Vietnam are revising the resolution on Kampuchea, in the light of the recent Paris conference.

Kampuchea is not present at the summit

Members Greet Superpower Ties, Chemical Arms Talks

LD0709232489 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1947 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, September 7 (TANJUG)—Since the previous summit in Harare, major changes have taken place in the world exerting favourable influence on international security—it was assessed at the ninth non-aligned summit here today, which voiced hope that the road of the big powers' cooperation and negotiations would lead to the well-being of all countries.

The Non-Aligned countries are greeting the superpowers' accord on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles, hoping that the other countries which possess nuclear weapons will follow suit.

The non-aligned are striving for the agreement on the partial banning of nuclear tests to grow into one to completely ban the testing of atomic arms. This process should remain in the domain of the United Nations, the non-aligned countries say and propose that the U.N. General Assembly should be convened in a special session to discuss disarmament.

Content was expressed with the progress achieved in the talks on the complete ban on chemical weapons, but it was recommended that the talks should result in a comprehensive global agreement on this kind of weapon. The non-aligned stressed the need for conventional disarmament also to become [word indistinct].

The summit believed it was absolutely necessary to set up free of nuclear arms [words indistinct] (Indian Ocean, South Pacific, Mediterranean) [passage as received] and called the superpowers to terminate their military engagement in the territories of other countries and to refrain from military manoeuvres in the vicinity of the borders of the Non-Aligned Movement member countries.

World Leaders on Ninth Summit of the Nonaligned

FL0809013089 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] Some delegation chiefs gave us their opinions about the ninth summit of the nonaligned, which is being held in Belgrade.

[Begin recording] [Joaquim Chissano, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, in Spanish] The opinions stated here are valid and must be backed because, at present, we must continue with the objectives for which the movement was created.

[Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India, in vernacular with consecutive Spanish translation] I am very satisfied with this summit. I believe we have consolidated our ideas. Now, we are looking ahead to new challenges in the economic sector.

[Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the People's Republic of the Congo, in French with consecutive Spanish translation] I think that the recognition the movement has received makes it more powerful every time. Now, with the exception of the United Nations, it is the most important forum in the world. I think that many countries have great interest in the movement because more and more countries are joining as observers or members. [end recording]

Delegates Support Korean Reunification Cause

SK1109055689 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0507 GMT 11 Sep 89

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—Heads of delegations of different countries to the ninth nonaligned summit expressed support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

Referring to the question of Korea, the Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra said that problems of Korea and other regions must be solved without outside interference on the principles of the non-alignment and national self-determination.

The head of the Lao delegation noted that the nonaligned movement should actively strive for peace and security on the Korean peninsula, adding: Korea's reunification must be realised on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity in conforming with the unanimous will of the Korean people after the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from South Korea.

Syrian Vice-President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam expressed support to the DPRK's proposal for turning the Korean peninsula into a peace zone, a nuclear-free zone devoid of foreign military bases.

The Sierra Leonean president, the head of the Ugandan delegation, the head of the Mauritius delegation, the head of the Lesotho delegation and the head of the Democratic Yemeni delegation stressed that the reunification of the Korean peninsula must be realised at an early date in a peaceful way in accordance with the desire of the Korean people.

Sources Say Secretariat Idea 'Dead Issue'

AB0509091289 Dakar PANA in English
0852 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Sept (PANA)—The question of establishing a permanent secretariat for the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) is now "a dead issue" sources close to the ninth summit of the movement "hinted" in Belgrade on Tuesday.

Robert Mugabe, out-going NAM chairman had been a strong advocate of setting up a secretariat to run the affairs of the movement founded 28 years ago. However the idea met with stiff resistance by some member states who suffer "contributions fatigue" as a result of their membership of dozens of international organizations.

Mugabe first floated the idea of a secretariat for the 102-nation movement at a press conference in Harare on 15 March when he said that his tenure as NAM chairman had convinced him of the need for such a structure. He stated that documentation on decisions taken at previous summits were often unavailable, except for records of individual countries.

But according to the same sources, some delegates to the Belgrade summit feared that the setting up of a functional secretariat to run the day to day affairs of NAM could lead to the bureaucritisation of the organization.

Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Nathan Shamuyaririya told a local radio station in Belgrade on the eve of the on-going summit that his country had decided to withdraw its proposal because of the fears expressed, by opponets, to the idea.

But one issue which is engaging the attention of delegates is the source of funding of NAM operations during the tenure of any chairman, conventionally, the host the summit. Host countries have to rely on their own resources to keep the movement active during their tenure.

The same subject was once raised by Mugabe who handed over NAM's chairmanship on Monday to Janez Drnovsek, president of the Yugoslav Presidency.

"There is that burden which states smaller than Zimbwabwe cannot bear," said Mugage whose country spent at least 15 million US dollars to host the eighth summit in Harare three years ago.

It is, however, than a senior official of the Yugoslav Foreign Ministry will shed more light on the issue before the summit ends on Thursday. [sentence as received]

Peruvian President on 'Consultation Group'

PY0609220789 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish
1800 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Interview with President Garcia by unidentified reporter in Belgrade on 5 September—recorded]

[Excerpts] Peruvian President Alan Garcia today arrived in Warsaw to meet with the Polish president [as heard] and government authorities. This is the first time that a South American president has visited Poland since World War II.

Alan Garcia came to Poland from Belgrade where he presided the ninth nonaligned countries meeting.

While in Belgrade, Garcia proposed the creation of a consultation group on the foreign debt crisis. The group will present political proposals to the industrialized countries. Here is the report:

During his second day in Belgrade, President Garcia invited the presidents of 10 countries to a working breakfast. Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, Indonesian President Suharto, Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez, the Egyptian foreign minister, and other dignataries attend the meeting. The group met to analyze aspects of the nonaligned countries policies. [passage omitted]

[Begin recording] [Garcia] This is the first time that the consultation group has met. We will discuss the world

economic crisis and the development of our countries. The group will fulfill a political void on our part. The developed and rich countries have been meeting as the Group of Seven for the past 14 years. Southern countries have not created a group capable of interpreting the world economic reality, a group able to submit proposals and orient the economic and political policies of the southern countries. This is the purpose of our group. We have been working on the issue for the last 2 years and today for the first time seven presidents met to discuss the need of such a group. I met with the presidents of Venezuela, Indonesia, India, Yugoslavia, Algeria, and Zimbabwe, and the foreign ministers or representatives of Argentina, Senegal, and Egypt.

We have clearly established that this is an informal group that seeks to support established and existing mechanisms and to orient our strategic economic policies. We would like to slowly consolidate the idea of creating a counterpart to the Group of Seven. Our views have been enriched by some concrete proposals on the world economic situation during the meeting.

[Reporter] Will you meet again soon?

[Garcia] Our personal, or special representatives, are scheduled to meet in New York at the end of this month. The representatives of the nine countries that attend this meeting will continue assessing the economic situation and will issue proposals for our next meeting.

[Reporter] Are there any special topics?

[Garcia] There are many special topics such as the world monetary policy, the foreign debt, the transfer of resources from the north to the south by channels other than credits, investments in productive areas, and the mechanisms to make these investments possible. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Loncar Interviewed on Progress of Summit

AU0709101689 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Sep 89 p 1

[Report on "brief" interview with Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, by BORBA journalists at the Ninth Conference of the Heads of State or Government of the Nonaligned Movement in Belgrade on 5 September]

[Text] On the 2d day of the summit, early in the afternoon, during the plenary session of the heads of states in the Sava Center, we asked Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, to give BORBA a brief assessment of the work of the nonaligned summit so far.

[Loncar] The summit has entered its final stage. The previous two stages have already endorsed the orientation toward adopting modern views. Although there were some differing views in these two stages, in the end they nevertheless resulted in a more realistic, more specific agreement on strategic and essential issues.

[BORBA] What about disagreements?

[Loncar] There are no major disagreements. There are some open questions, but this summit places these problems and differences in a very positive context which will help us, if I may say so, to find a more realistic view, to come closer to each other, create better conditions for resolving these differences and problems, particularly those concerning the bilateral relations of some countries.

[BORBA] Can you give us some specific examples?

[Loncar] For instance, this refers to Iran and Iraq, Lebanon, Central America, to the regions in which there is not only the continual presence and influence of foreign factors, but also the factors from their own region. The presence of foreign factors, as you know, is not as negative as it used to be, but it is still there. In view of this, and particularly the help of this summit, the differences are now being turned in another direction, the direction of gradual improvements, which means that we are also making progress in this respect.

Loncar Praises Success of Nonaligned Summit

LD0709162289 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] The Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Budimir Loncar today toured the press center where he made the following statement for Yugoslav radio and television:

[Loncar] [Words indistinct] objectively the situation in the world which has considerably shifted in positive direction; second, that preparations started very early and that they were conceived well and were carried out even better. For the first time—perhaps because of the trends in the world and challenges—the nonaligned [word indistinct] were extensively involved in the multilateral dialogue. They have realized that because of the changes in the world they have to hurry up [word indistinct] to catch up with the world. Perhaps for a brief moment we were caught unaware, but at the second attempt we opted for the right direction and at the third attempt we were already, as it were, in step. And this is, I think, why the summit proceeded as it did.

There is no doubt that praises are due for those who could have made the summit both difficult and easy—that is what is to be expected; that is the so-called logistics. I must first praise Belgrade for what it has done; second, the praise goes to Sava Center which has served the conference in an excellent way; third, our press deserves to be praised as an important factor; fourth, the world press also deserves praises, primarily the press of nonaligned countries. All this has helped to create an atmosphere of togetherness, of, shall I say, intensive

dialogue which continued to produce syntheses, common options, and sometimes, of course, differences and denials of standpoints.

I think that the summit took the desired course, that it has attained the highest possible degree of promptness in the light of the world on the move, that it specified its priorities very successfully and that through all this it succeeded in enhancing two things: first, a wide-ranging debate, that is, a democratic course—in this way a larger number of countries was involved in the activities than at previous meetings—and, secondly, a new kind of unity has been achieved, not a verbal unity but the unity [Loncar mumbles; word indistinct]

Loncar Notes 'Modernization of the Movement'

LD0709163489 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1452 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Beigrade, 7 Sep (TANJUG)—"At the Belgrade Nonaligned Summit we made the key step towards the modernization of the movement", Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, stated today when visiting TANJUG offices in Sava Center.

"On the basis of the overall work of the conference, from the ministerial meeting, via political and economic committee, to speeches of heads of delegations, it can be concluded that we have caught up with the times definitely", Budimir Loncar added.

According to the federal secretry for foreign affairs, modernization of the movement was felt in the manner of work of the Belgrade conference, in the degree of concreteness of the documents and concisevness of speeches. "For the first time the general debate was finished on time", Loncar stressed, and noted that the work on this summit was much livelier and more speakers took part in the debate than before.

Furthermore, Budimir Loncar cited as a characteristic feature of the summit openess of the debate and free exchange of views, occasionaly even with denials, but, he said, "the outcome always signified a synthesis which pulls forward."

Ceausescu Cables Message to Conference

AU0909180589 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Sep 89 p 1

["Message from Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Ninth Conference of the Heads of State of Government of the Nonaligned Movement"]

[Text] The ninth summit conference of nonaligned countries gives me the pleasant opportunity to convey cordial greetings and best wishes to the heads of states and governments of nonaligned countries and to all participants in this important international forum, on behalf of the Romanian people and on my own behalf.

The current conference of nonaligned countries takes place at a time when changes have occurred in the international arena which have led to a certain balance of political, economic, and military forces and has favored the achievement of important steps on the path of detente and of finding negotiated solutions to international problems. However, the international situation continues to be very complex, contradictory, and serious. Failing to take account of the current realities, the imperialist and neocolonialist circles more markedly promote a policy of interference in domestic affairs and of destabilizing the situation in some countries and intensify their actions against peoples' independence and free development. Likewise, the world international economic crisis is worsening dramatically and is deeply affecting all nations and especially developing countries, thus continuously increasing economic and social gaps between poor and rich countries. Contradictions between developing countries and developed countries continue to grow. This is the major contradiction of our times.

Under these circumstances, Romania believes that it is more necessary than ever to unite the efforts of all countries and peoples—and within this framework the efforts of nonaligned countries—and to take firm actions in order to assert a new way of thinking, to ensure a new approach to problems, and to find new solutions to the issues confronting our times, particularly the issues of war and peace and of ensuring the socioeconomic progress of all nations.

The fundamental issue of our times is disarmament—to halt the arms race and achieve disarmament, completely eliminate nuclear and chemical weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, and achieve a substantial reduction of conventional weapons, of troops, and of military expenditures. It is necessary to halt nuclear tests, the militarization of the outer space, and the programs for the modernization of short-range missiles, and to resolutely eliminate the policy of "nuclear deterrence," which in effect means a continuation of the arms race and the maintenance of the concept of war for domination purposes.

At the same time, Romania believes that most decisive steps should be taken toward the reduction of military expenditures and the funds freed in this way should be used to support the efforts for progress of all states, primarily of developing ones.

Likewise, the new way of thinking requires the intensification of the efforts of all peoples, of nonaligned nations included, to find peaceful solutions, through negotiations, to all contentious issues and all interstate conflicts. A complete end should be put to the policy of force and threat of force and of interference in other countries' domestic affairs.

An essential condition to ensuring progress and peace throughout the world is that each country should resolutely observe the principle of peaceful coexistence

among countries with different social and political systems and eliminate all kinds of intervention from interstate relations, which are aimed at changing the sociopolitical system in various countries. Considering certain tendencies that are currently emerging in some developed countries, firm steps should be taken to categorically reject any measures of economic constraint in interstate relations, of making the development of commercial exchanges and economic cooperation conditional upon carrying out some changes in the political and economic structure of certain countries as well as measures aimed at the reprivatization of the public sector or the introduction of so-called "free market" mechanism and others that, in effect, aim at maintaining neocolonialism, imperialist domination, and exploitation. As far as interstate relations are concerned, Romania has always advocated and continues to advocate a firm respect for the principles of equality of rights, independence, and national sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, and complete renunciation of all forms of a policy of force and diktat.

Starting from the fact that currently the world economic situation is very serious, as a result of the continuation of the old imperialist policy of inequality, oppression, and an inequitable financial-monetary policy, Romania believes that an essential requirement for ensuring progress and peace throughout the world is to intensify actions aimed at eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new international economic order, based on new principles of full equality and equity, to halt the transfer of hard currency—as a matter of fact, of a part of the national income—from developing countries to rich countries, to ensure just and equitable relations between the prices of raw materials and of industrial products, and to ensure the broad and unhampered access of all countries, particularly of developing countries, to the discoveries of modern science and technology.

In this respect, it is necessary to take radical steps to resolve the problem of the foreign debt of the developing countries, by completely canceling some of their debts and reducing others and by rescheduling pending debts over a longer period of time, at low or no interest rates at all.

We believe that under the current international circumstances, the nonaligned countries should play a greater part in resuming the North-South dialogue and convening a UN-sponsored conference to this end. Such a conference should be attended by both the developing and developed countries on an equal footing and should examine all problems connected with the elimination of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new economic order. It should also establish new principles of international relations which can facilitate the faster progress of the developing countries, while ensuring overall economic stability and the development of all states as well.

Generally speaking, our country believes that the serious problems of international life, primarily the problems of disarmament and the elimination of underdevelopment, cannot be solved by several countries alone. These problems are of concern to all nations and states. Therefore, Romania has always expressed the firm conviction that the small and medium-sized countries and the developing and nonaligned states should play an active role in promoting a policy of disarmament and peaceful solution of complex problems, including the problems of the world economy. Only by acting together will the peoples be able to resolve, in an equitable and democratic manner, the decisive problems for ensuring each nation's true freedom and independence!

Romania highly values the important role of the nonaligned countries in asserting a new and democratic policy of independence and equality in the world and in rejecting the imperialist and neocolonialist policy of exploitation and interference in the domestic affairs of other states. In this respect, it is necessary to do everything possible to solve contentious problems still existing between certain nonaligned states, as these problems can weaken the unity of action of these countries and harm their socioeconomic progress and struggle for greater economic and political independence.

Today, more then ever before, the capability for action of the nonaligned movement and its capacity for exerting a positive influence on the international level depend on strengthening the unity and solidarity of the nonaligned countries. The current international circumstances require that the Nonaligned Movement should further enhance its anti-imperialist and anticolonialist character, and should take stronger and more consistent steps to promote its basic goals and targets—namely independence, social progress, and peace in the world.

As it has done so far, Romania will always side itself with the developing and nonaligned states and will actively cooperate with these countries in achieving such targets as the elimination of underdevelopment and the promotion of each nation's socioeconomic progress, with a view to strongly asserting a policy of understanding, cooperation, and peace in the world.

With the conviction that the current Belgrade forum of the nonaligned countries will go down, through its results, as an important moment in the efforts to strengthen the unity of nonaligned countries and as an outstanding contribution of the Nonaligned Movement to promoting a policy of peace and cooperation among nations and building a better and more just world, I wish full success to the conference proceedings!

I extend best wishes for progress, prosperity, and peace to the neighborly and friendly Yugoslav people who are hosting this important international meeting, and to all the peoples of the countries participating in this conference.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Hungary's Horn Terms Summit 'Instructive'

LD0609175489 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1604 GMT 6 Sep 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] Budapest, September 6 (TANJUG)—Hungarian Foreign Minister Guyla Horn has stated that the Belgrade non-aligned summit has been extremely instructive for Hungary, as the first non-aligned conference it has attended, as a guest.

In an interview to the news agency MTI, Minister Horn said that it was a pleasant surprise that the delegations to the non-aligned summit were ready, despite ideological differences, to find a common language on a whole range of issues.

The Hungarian foreign minister noted that certain member-countries of the Warsaw Treaty had changed their attitude towards the non-aligned countries. He specified, in that context, that, while the non-aligned, as a community, had been negated earlier, their role in international contacts was now being acknowledged and an interest shown in their activities and in cooperation with them.

In the previous period, the Eastern bloc placed accent on military assistance to individual members of the Non-Aligned Movement. We urged those countries to introduce state ownership over the means of production and a centeralized management of the economy, which has proved to be wrong in the majority of cases, Hungarian Foreign Minister Horn said.

Czech Foreign Minister Johanes Comments

LD0609203589 Prague CTK in English 1935 GMT 6 Sep 89

["Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Interviewed on Non-aligned Summit"—TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 6 (CTK correspondent)—The idea of non-alignment has been fully supported by Czechoslovakia ever since the beginning of the movement, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes said here today.

In an interview for CTK, Minister Johanes said Czechoslovakia always regarded highly the Non-Aligned Movement's contribution towards creating a more just, safer and more humane world, and towards the anti-imperialist struggle. There are many points that the Czechoslovak foreign policy and the orientation of the movement have in common, in particular as regards efforts at strengthening peace, security, at disarmament and cooperation, Jaromir Johanes said, stressing that that was one of the reasons why Czechoslovakia asked the movement's Coordinating Bureau to grant it guest status at the 9th summit.

He went on to say that the guest status gives Czechoslovakia a chance to conduct an active dialogue with the individual member states of the movement, and provides conditions for an overall improvement of cooperation.

The Czechoslovak minister said he believed the 9th non-aligned summit will influence the positions of the developing countries, as well as the general international situation and will contribute significantly towards a peaceful restructuring of international relations on a just and equal basis. The results of the conference will undoubtedly have an impact on the coming 44th session of the U.N. General Assembly, he added. He stressed that the Non-Aligned Movement is at present one of the most important factors in the world, which earned authority through its attitudes and concrete steps in the nearly three decades of its existence. It is at the present stage of development of human civilization that the Non-Aligned Movement's efforts to strengthen world peace, to solve crisis situations by political means and to democratize and humanize international relations must be highly appreciated, Minister Johanes added.

Raul Castro, Delegation Pay Tribute to Tito

FL0709162089 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1002 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Army General Raul Castro, first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, this morning, in Belgrade, paid tribute to Marshal Josip Broz Tito by placing a floral wreath at the mausoleum that holds his remains.

Raul was accompanied by the rest of the Cuban delegation that is attending the ninth summit of the nonaligned, which ends today. The members of our country's delegation also visited the house where Marshal Tito lived which is near the mausoleum.

In the mausoleum's guest book, the Cuban leader wrote: To the great Marshal Tito, conqueror of fascism in his country and founder of the new Yugoslavia and of the Nonaligned Movement.

Book on Castro Speeches Presented at Summit

FL0609214789 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1950 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] The book The Right to Dignity, which contains the transcripts of speeches given by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro at the nonaligned summits, was presented today at the Sava Center in Yugoslavia.

The compilation was done by Australian (David Dresman) who said, during the book's presentation, that he tried to show Fidel's political thought throughout the almost 30 years of the movement's existence.

Anyone who reads the book will be able to understand the consistency of the Cuban revolution's ideas, as well as those of its leader, said (Dresman). The noted Australian intellectual also said that the speech given by Raul in yesterday's meeting of the nonaligned summit shows the historical continuity of Cuba's foreign policies.

Delegations Respond to Raul Castro Speech

FL0609184289 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Excerpt] Raul Castro, head of the Cuban delegation, today presided over part of the morning session of the Ninth Summit of the Nonaligned and gave a speech that, as our cameras were able to capture, caused a lot of impact on the participants. The idea that the Panamanian crisis, which has been caused by the United States, puts nonalignment to the test stirred great emotion on Panamanian delegate Roco Setka.

[Begin recording] [Roco Setka] What Comrade Raul Castro has just said incites and calls for the reflection of the whole movement. The danger that Panama is facing is a real danger. The aggression that the Panamanian people suffer has been strongly denounced by Comrade Raul Castro. Panama has a permanent debt of gratitude, as always, to the Cuban people and leadership. [end recording]

The head of Colombian diplomacy, Julio Londono, agreed with Raul Castro's opinion.

[Begin recording] [Julio Londono] We believe that the Panamanian people have the right to choose their own destiny and that their will must be respected. On the other hand, there must also not be intervention in the internal affairs of Panama by third countries or groups of countries. [end recording]

The Ecuadoran [foreign] minister, Diego Cordovez, also gave us his opinion.

[Begin recording] [Diego Cordovez] I think that what we have to do in Panama is to promote a negotiated solution, because the alternatives to a negotiated solution would be lamentable for Panama and all of us. So, what we have to look for is to see how to promote that negotiated solution. [end recording]

Approached by our team, the president of the Puerto Rican Independence Party, Carlos Galliza, emphasized that the speech was the first time in which the Nonaligned Movement meeting clearly expresses the Puerto Rican question.

[Begin recording] [Carlos Galliza] I think that Comrade Raul's speech was the one with most preciseness. It touched on the main problems of the Latin American continent, especially regarding Panama and the right to self-determination and independence of Puerto Rico. I think it has been the speech which has given this conference a greater content in ideological terms and in terms of the direction the Nonaligned Movement must take and in the reaffirmation of the principles which gave origin and life to this movement. This has been a summit where the norm has been to not speak with very much precision, or clarity. That tendency, to date, has been radically changed by Comrade Raul's speech. On behalf of the Puerto Rican people we thank him and express our gratitude to the people and Government of Cuba for their solidarity with the independence of Puerto Rico. [end recording]

The nonaligned, said the Cuban leader, have the indispensable task of fighting for a peace with sovereignty, independence, dignity, justice, and development which excludes intervention and aggression—and not the kind of peace to which the United States and its allies aspire for whose premise is the strategic defeat of socialism and the imposition of its will on the Third World. Raul Castro emphasized that the Nonaligned Movement is facing the crucial moment of defending independence which is threatened by imperialism. This concept is completely supported by the vice premier and minister foreign affairs of the DPRK, Kim Yong-nam.

[Begin recording] [Kim Yong-nam] For the movement to fulfill its role and to preserve the principle of independence it must oppose imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism. It must strongly oppose all kinds of domination. [end recording]

Meanwhile Argentine President Carlos Menem expressed more moderation.

[Begin recording] [Carlos Menem] Well, it was a rather strong speech. However, I think that in a forum of this magnitude, nature, everyone has the greatest freedom to express the way they feel and think about matters. So, there is no objection to be made. [end recording]

Vilma Espin, member of the Cuban delegation, said that this summit must work on maintaining the essence of the Nonaligned Movement.

[Begin recording] [Vilma Espin] Evidently, Cuba's speech has been a much stronger speech, a speech with much more revolutionary sense, and expressing much solidarity. It also clarifies very well issues such as Angola, Panama, Puerto Rico which have not been treated here with all clarity and force. However, there are still discussions in the political groups [as heard] The two commissions are working. It is not so easy to come to the agreements that we must reach. In conclusion, we feel we have been working on issuing better documents. In comparison to the documents we received to begin the discussions, we feel they are better now. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Cuban Officials Comment on Outcome of Summit

FL0809191789 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] The Ninth Conference of the Heads of State or Government of the Nonaligned Movement ended in Belgrade late at night today with a reiteration of the basic principle that gave life to the Nonaligned Movement. Janez Drnovsek, president of Yugoslavia and of the movement, delivered the closing speech after the general declaration and the political and economic documents discussed during the summit were approved.

During the final session it was approved that Ghana will host the next ministerial meeting in 1991. The decision about which country will host the 10th Conference of Heads of State or Government will be reached in Ghana.

Carlos Aldana, secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, asserted that, without being the best, the forty resolutions and declarations adopted in Belgrade by the 102 members of the movement are the most advanced documents that can be obtained during the present world situation. Aldana said in the Yugoslav capital that the texts approved in the summit are very different from the original documents, which did not reflect the concrete situations and did not project consistent policies and approaches. He also referred to a certain tendency to overestimate the incipient detente and understanding process between the USSR and the United States.

Aldana explained this cannot create confusion because the reality has shown that only those who fight, resist, combat, and do not give in are the ones who make the enemy negotiate. He added that, if not, those that are powerful will never yield an inch or the least bit of their interests.

The Cuban leader characterized this ninth summit as a transition stage inasmuch as the numerous remarks made at the plenary meeting held at the Sava Center made evident that the most advanced and progressive forces have a struggle plan which does not leave room for the movement's somber outlook. In addition, Aldana said the Cuban delegation also leaves satisfied because of the decision for Ghana to host the next meeting between summits.

Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca stressed that the documents approved by the ninth summit contain the goals and principles [words indistinct] policy of the organization. He believed that all the agreements reached in Belgrade confirm the need to maintain the course that has always guided the Nonaligned Movement in its struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid.

The Cuban foreign minister especially referred to several documents approved during the summit, the ones related to Latin America and the Caribbean and the one dealing with the problems in southern Africa, among them. In the case of Latin America, Malmierca said all the statements were strong, correct, and detailed. He reiterated the call to give the necessary solidarity to the Panamanian people because of Washington's attacks.

Likewise, he noted the part of the document which specifically condemns the hostile position of the United States toward Cuba and, especially, the attempts of beaming subversive television transmissions to our territory. The Cuban foreign minister also noted the importance of ensuring free elections in Namibia and implementing without violations UN Resolution 435 for the African country's independence.

Another Cuban representative to the ninth nonaligned summit which just concluded in Belgrade, also gave his views on the summit's results. Vice Foreign Minister Raul Roa talked to our special correspondents.

[Begin Roa recording] They are documents that maintain the principles of the movement in the fundamental subjects discussed there. The ones we know about, especially those regarding Latin America and the Caribbean, which of course is of utmost interest for our country.... [leaves sentence unfinished] I believe that the section on Latin America and the Caribbean is very good, it is complete. It presents all the problems in the region such as foreign intervention and the imperialist presence. It demands that U.S. bases are returned in some places in the region, also in Cuba. Of course, it presents the problem of the end of colonialism. There is a good paragraph on Puerto Rico. Of course, it makes reference to the Malvinas. Other concerns of area countries are mentioned, such as Bolivia's access to the Pacific Ocean, etc. [end recording]

Perez Seeks Support for Elections in Panama

PA0809022189 Caracas Venezolana de Television Canal 8 in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] The summit of the Nonaligned Movement, which opened in Belgrade, Yugoslavia on 4 September, adjourned today. Some 30 resolutions on political and economic matters were drawn up today by two commissions appointed by the heads of state who participated in the event. The resolutions are being adopted at a plenary meeting which is still taking place in Belgrade.

It is anticipated that the conference will also adopt a final declaration—drafted by a meeting of foreign ministers—after a round of debates that will culminate with the adoption of a compromise formula.

For its part, Panama wants the resolution to censure Washington's pressure on General Manuel Antonio Noriega's regime, but without mentioning any criticism over the absence of democracy in Panama. Venezuela, Jamaica, and Argentina have expressed reservations in view of this position, and it has even been learned that they would sign a final document outlining this position very clearly.

President Carlos Andres Perez, who was mentioned by REUTER as one of the chiefs of state playing a leading role in the summit, headed the efforts to include a demand for free, direct, and secret elections, a position held by the Organization of American States.

The Venezuelan head of state will leave today for Hungary on an official visit.

Venezuelan President Comments on Panama

PA0609152089 Paris AFP in Spanish 1338 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Sep (AFP)—The United States will not invade Panama, but as long as a democratic government does not exist in that country, it will not turn over the presidency of the joint canal board to Panama, which according to the Torrijos-Carter treaties must pass into Panamanian hands on 1 January 1990. Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez stated this at a news conference today at the Nonaligned (NAM) Summit.

"We do not believe in the possibility of a U.S. invasion of Panama," Perez stated.

Last Tuesday, before the plenary session, Cuban Vice President Raul Castro warned of the "imminent" risk that the United States "might launch a direct aggression against Panama."

Perez explained that "during talks held with President (George) Bush and ranking U.S. officials, they firmly assured us that there will not be an invasion" of Panama on the part of the United States.

However, "we were also told that as long as there is not a democratic government in Panama, the United States will not agree to hand over the presidency of the joint canal board to a Panamanian."

According to the Torrijos-Carter treaties, the presidency of the joint canal board must pass to Panama beginning on 1 January 1990.

The sovereignty of the canal must revert to Panama in the year 2000.

On 5 September Castro told the nonaligned summit that, through its prolonged conflict with Panama Defense Forces Commander General Manuel Antonio Noriega, the United States seeks "not to fulfill the canal treaties and not to transfer authority of the canal to a government that is the legitimate continuator of the aspirations of General Torrijos."

Referring to Bush's warning that the United States was not going to transfer the joint canal board presidency to a Panamanian unless a democratic government is estblished in that country, Perez said: "This is very serious."

"For me, not only as Venezuelan president, but as a Latin American citizen, the fulfillment of the Torrijos-Carter treaties has a Latin American dimension," he said.

However, the Venezuelan president maintained that the Panamanian people's rights are not limited to the canal.

"It is the Panamanian people's right to have their Constitution respected, which establishes that the election of president and legislators should be through secret and direct voting," he maintained.

On 1 September Francisco Rodriguez was appointed provisional president of Panama, after the elections—which the anti-Noriega opposition claims it won—were annulled. However, the government said there had been fraud due to U.S. intervention.

Perez said the Panamanian Constitution establishes that the government shall be elected through free and secret voting.

Perez reported that the provisional government will proclaim a new constitution—which will have no legal validity—appoint a Congress and name new aldermen to replace those who were elected by the people.

"There is a total absence of law and legitimacy," in the Panamanian situation, Perez emphasized. Perez reported that since he was inaugurated the only contacts he has had with Noriega were "through envoys he sent to see me."

He explained that one of the errors made during the Panamanian crisis was the attempt to force Noriega's removal, making it a precondition. "We should have demanded the establishment of a democratic government elected through free and secret voting. Then, that government should have decided the fate of General Noriega," he added.

Perez maintained that no one has the right to impose a solution on Panama. However, Panama and the Panamanian Government "should respect the principles established in the OAS Charter document and the text of its own Constitution."

The Venezuelan president advises intensifying the search for all possibilities to reach an agreement. He recalled that the OAS consultation commission (Ecuador, Guatemala, Trinidad and Tobago) remains open.

Asked what would Venezuela do if the United Stated invaded Panama, Perez refused to reveal anything and commented: "We believe that there will be no intervention.

Syria's Khaddam on 'Arafat-Al-Asad Meeting

LD0709204389 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1950 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 7 Sep (KUNA)—Syrian Vice-President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam met here tonight with Faruq Qaddumi, chairman of the PLO Political department. The meeting lasted for about 1 hour and it is thought that Palestinian-Syrian relations were the principal issue discussed. [passage omitted]

Syrian Vice-President Khaddam answered a group of curious journalists who "swarmed" the meeting place asking whether a meeting will take place shortly between Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat, by saying that this meeting is possible, and there is readiness in principle to hold it at any time.

Iraq's 'Aziz on Hosting Nonaligned Summit

JN0609173089 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 5 Sep 89 p 20

[Excerpts] Belgrade — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has said that his country still demands an Arab summit to discuss the Lebanese crisis, especially after the Arab tripartite committee announced that the Lebanese crisis is proceeding down a dead end. He added to AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM that the time has come for Arab leaders to discuss the issue of stopping the fighting in Lebanon. [passage omitted]

On whether Iraq desires to hold the Nonaligned Movement's conference in Baghdad if holding it in Indonesia or Nicaragua is hampered, he answered that Iraq had not asked for this. If contacts on holding the conference encounter problems, then we would welcome holding it in Iraq. We are ready to make all the necessary arrangements. [passage omitted]

Iraq's Ramadan on Summit, Iran Stand on 598

JN0709150089 Baghdad INA in English 1430 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 7, INA—Mr Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolution Command Council and first deputy primier said that Iraq was ready for a comprehensive exchange of all prisoners of war regardless to what is linked with the negotiations or resolving the dispute with Iran.

Speaking at a press meeting with INA mission, Mr Ramadan who is leading the Iraqi delegation to the Belgrade Non-Aligned summit added that all leaders who addressed the summit supported Iraq's attitude on ending the war through direct negotiations as the sound and correct means.

Mr Ramadan further said that Iran should offer real will for peace and not negotiations only or accepting the resolution of ceasefire and that of the Security Council No. 598 for that who rejects negotiating directly means that he is rejection peace. [sentence as received]

The Iraqi first deputy premier expounded that attitude of the Iranian side has not crystalised yet and we felt that throught the formation of the Iranian delegation attending the non-aligned summit.

Mr Ramadan pointed out that intransigence of the Iranian side towards the direct negotiations was due to the intervention of international parties that assisted Iran to this end.

He affirmed that majority of world countries supports Iraq's attitude committed to the implementation of all articles of Resolution 598 whose general framework realizes just peace to both sides and not a sole side.

On his evaluation to the deliberations of the non-aligned summit, Mr Ramadan said that work of the movement is linked to its nature and dynamism of its activity because the resolutions we reach are based on the formula of agreement among the countries.

He added that resolutions of the Non-Aligned Movement were always of a tranquil nature in general and are linked with regional disputes which take the type of confirming the implementation of resolutions issued by international bodies as the thing concerning the Iraq-Iran war. [sentence as received]

OPEC Secretary General on Next Summit, Prices

BK0709071789 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0642 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, September 7 (OANA/ANTARA)—The secretary general of the Organization of Oil Producing and Exporting Countries (OPEC), Dr Subroto, said in Belgrade on Wednesday evening [6 September] that the ideal place for an OPEC summit, scheduled for September 1990, is in a Middle Eastern country.

"We are at present exploring possible venues for that summit", Subroto told reporters, when he attended an informal meeting of President Suharto with the Indonesian community in Yugoslavia at "Wisma Duta", the Indonesian ambassador's residence, in Belgrade.

Previously, Indonesian Minister of Mines and Energy Ginanjar Kartasasmita at a joint press meeting with OPEC secretary general Dr Subroto, said that the country which is assigned to organize the OPEC summit in 1990 must be willing and prepared to host the summit.

When asked, Ginanjar said that Indonesia has no ambitions to host the OPEC summit, but if asked, it will accept the request with pleasure.

Dr Subroto, former Indonesian minister of mines and energy, was in Belgrade to give an account of world oil problems to President Suharto, particularly on the latest oil price development.

He said that the oil price since the OPEC decision in November last year had shown fluctuations from US$11 per barrel in November 1988 to US$19.62 last April and in the fifth week of August recorded a price of US$16.44 per barrel

The OPEC meeting in November 1988 had decided to fix the target price at US$18 per barrel and the 13 OPEC countries' total production at 18.5 million barrels per day.

The decline in the oil price, according to Subroto, was due to overproduction which far exceeded the demand.

Indonesia, Ginanjar said, has always appealed to all OPEC members to abide by the joint agreement in order to sustain the proper target price.

A similar appeal will be conveyed at the forthcoming OPEC price monitoring committee meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, on September 23.

Indonesia itself, Ginanjar said, has never and never will violate its alloted quota of 1.3 million barrels per day.

Nigerian Oil Minister on Oil Prices, Quotas

AB0809092589 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Nigeria has called for a realistic allocation of oil quotas to members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Counntries, OPEC, as a lasting solution to the falling oil prices. The minister of petroleum resources and president of OPEC, Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman, made the call in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. He told newsmen in the Yugoslav capital that unless every member of the organization was satisfied with his quota, OPEC would continue to have the problem of overproduction. Alhaji Lukman said although some members, who promised to keep within their quotas have been able to do so, others have faltered. The OPEC president attributed overproduction by some members to the fact that they were largely dependent on oil as their principle source of revenue and remarked that every country liked to maximize its revenue.

However, he expressed the need for all members to abide by whatever agreement they have signed on production quota, because it was in their interest to ensure that prices remained high. The organization, whose quota is 19.5 million barrels per day, is currently producing between 20 and 21 million barrels per day.

Angolan Minister Van Dunem on Southern Africa

LD0309053189 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0501 GMT 3 Sep 89

[text] Belgrade, September 2 (TANJUG)—Angola expects the Belgrade non-aligned summit to lend full support to the solution of the problems in southern Africa, as Angolan Foreign Minister Van Dunem told reporters today.

In a talk with the press on the current situation in Angola, Minister Van Dunem set out that peace in his country was not possible until there existed two armies and two leaders. [as received] He said that it was necessary to ensure conditions for the integration of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] into social affairs.

The Angolan minister said that the non-aligned summit's document should devoted greated attention to the problem of southern Africa and insist on a consistent implementation of U.N. Secruity Council Resolution 435.

Ghana's Rawlings Calls for Arab, African Unity

AB0709150089 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, has called for the peaceful coexistence of Black Africans and Arabs to fight their common enemy. He said it will not be in the interest of both Africans and Arabs to allow any division between them. Chairman Rawlings said this in an interview with the Palestinian magazine AL BILAD, based in Yugoslavia, during the Nonalignment summit going on in Belgrade. He said it will be dishonest to pretend that there are no problems between Africans and Arabs, but one must not lose sight of the fact that the two peoples had the same historical backgrounds and have suffered the same problems.

He attributed the problem between Africans and Arabs to the Arab-Israeli war that led to the Arabs using oil as a weapon. Chairman Rawlings, therefore, called on the Arabs and Africans to learn a lession from this, organize themselves, and harness their areas of cooperation for effective development. According to him, the forces against Arabs and Africans are great and should not be underestimated. The elder of the revolution expressed optimism about peace being achieved in the Middle East.

Ethiopian Representative on Economic Conditions

LD0709045789 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1910 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 7 (TANJUG)—There is not doubt that the political situation in the contemporary world is such that it gives rise to more optimism than it did at the time of the previous summit three years ago, president of the Ethiopian Ministerial Council Fikre-Selassie Wogderes assessed today. These improvements, however, still have not become comprehensive, since positive results on the economic plane have not been achieved, he said.

Wogderes said that economic conditions of the developing countries are today much worse than several years ago and that the situation would become more and more dramatic if end is not put to the current trends. Such a situation will itself become a threat to world peace and security, he noted.

The Ethiopian prime minister drew the conclusion from all the above that a lot of responsible work awaited the non-aligned in the future, too. He warned that the non-aligned's actions must be sumultaneously directed towards consolidating their mutual cooperation but also towards conscious efforts to revitalize the North-South dialogue.

Delegates Hold Meetings

Iranian Foreign Minister Meets Friday Imams

NC0709120589 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Recorded telephone report by correspondent 'Abdol-Rashidi from Belgrade]

[Text] A number of Friday imams and heads of Islamic councils of SFRY republics met with our foreign minister last night at his residence. Our foreign minister is in the SFRY for the nonaligned summit.

During this meeting, (Hadzihoseyn Hafizmuik), the Reisol 'Ulema of the SFRY Islamic Community and the congregation imams of the mosques in Belgrade, Macedonia, Montenegro, Zagreb, Kosovo, and Sarajevo expressed happiness to meet with our foreign minister and their regrets on the soul-rending loss of Imam Khomeyni, may his soul be sanctified. They praised the imam's lofty leadership in the world of Islam, and expressed wishes for the success of Ayatollah Khamene'i, leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran. Each one briefed our foreign minister on the situation of the mosques, of the religious seminaries, and of the Muslims of their region.

Dr Velayati expressed wishes for the success of the clergymen and the Muslims of Yugoslavia in preserving, propagating, and strengthening the lofty beliefs of Islam and in the reconstruction of mosques, and gave the necessary advice to the heads of the SFRY Islamic councils.

This is the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Belgrade.

Najibullah Meets Guinea-Bissau, Venezuela Leaders

LD0709191389 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Excerpt] Esteemed Najibullah, president of Afghanistan, this morning met with Bernardo Vieira, president of Guinea-Bassau at Sava center, Belgrade.

In the course of this meeting, esteemed Najibullah, president of Afghanistan, expressed appreciation for the realistic and friendly stance of Guinea-Bissau at international gatherings with regard to the right and principled stance of Afghanistan as well as the peaceful solution of the situation in Afghanistan.

Esteemed Najibullah spoke in detail about the flagrant violations and aggression by Pakistan and the United States in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

In reply, the president of Guinea-Bissau condemned once again interference in the internal affairs of the Republic of Afghanistan and emphasized that all the involved sides should observe the Geneva Accords in order to end interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and to ensure peace and end war in this country.

He assured esteemed Najibullah of his country's assistance and backing in connection with the political solution of the situation in Afghanistan.

Esteemed Najibullah also met this morning with His Excellency Carlos Andres Perez, president of Venezuela at the Sava Center in Belgrade. A BAKHTAR Information Agency correspondent reports that in the course of this meeting, esteemed Najibullah shed light on the situation in the country and the intensification of foreign interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

Views were also exchanged in connection with bilateral ties, regional problems, and other topics of mutual interest. [passage omitted]

Najibullah Meets Representatives in Belgrade

LD0709191689 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Esteemed Najibullah, president of Afghanistan, met yesterday in Belgrade with His Excellency Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister of Iraq; Dos Santos, president of Angola; Jerry Rawlings, president of Ghana; Raul Castro, first vice president of the Council of State of Cuba; Joaquim Alberto Chissano, president of Mozambique; and Carlos Menem, president of Argentina, who head their countries' delegations at the ninth conference of the heads of state or governments of the nonaligned countries.

Esteemed Najibullah also met with 'Abd-al-Ghani, prime minister of the Yemen Arab Republic; the prime minister of Ethiopia [no name as heard]; Kenneth Kaunda, president of Zambia; Danial Ortega, president of Nicaragua; Yon Hyong-muk, prime minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Ali Hassan Mwinyi, president of Tanzania; Moussa Traore, president of Mali; Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos; Sam Nujoma, president of SWAPO [South-West Africa Peoples Organization]; Julius Nyerere, former president of Tanzania and chairman of the South Commission; and Didier Ratsiraka, president of Madagascar, who are heads of their countries' delegations in that country.

In the course of these meetings, esteemed Najibullah, president of Afghanistan, spoke about the peaceful proposals and initiatives of the Republic of Afghanistan aimed at achieving a political solution to the situation in Afghanistan. Esteemed Najibullah pointed out the flagrant and direct aggression and violations by Pakistan and the United States in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, which has intensified the war inside our country and has endangered peace and security in the region.

In return, the heads of state and governments of the aforementioned countries welcomed the peaceful proposals of the Republic of Afghanistan and stressed that the full observation of the Geneva Accords by the involved sides will contribute to the establishment of peace and security in Afghanistan, and will end war and fratricide in

the country. They stated their readiness for cooperation aimed at the political solution of the situation involving Afghanistan and at ensuring peace in the country. In the course of these meetings, views were exchanged on relations between Afghanistan and the concerned countries, and on regional and international issues. Also emphasis was placed on increasing the role of the Nonaligned Movement in resolving regional conflicts.

Najibullah Holds Talks With SFRY's Dizdarevic

LD0709203689 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Esteemed Najibullah, president of Afghanistan, met this morning in Belgrade with His Excellency Raif Dizdarevic, president of Yugoslavia and chairman of the Nonaligned Movement [title as heard]. [passage indistinct] President Najibullah said that the resolution on Afghanistan approved at this session gave authority to Yugoslavia to utilize its goodwill efforts in order to ensure peace in Afghanistan. He added that Afghanistan has full confidence that Yugoslavia will fulfill these duties. Esteemed Najibullah added that this fact will contribute to the efforts of the UN secretary general to fully implement the Geneva Accords and Resolution 23/43 [as heard] of the UN General Assembly. The Yugoslav president said that Yugoslavia is fully aware of its responsibility in this regard and will implement whatever is necessary. He added that he had good relations with all sides, and therefore will be able to mediate in this connection.

The Yugoslav president added that he is optimistic about ensuring peace in Afghanistan in the near future, and will continue the efforts of His Excellency Robert Mugabe, former chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, to ensure speedily peace in Afghanistan.

During the friendly meeting, views were exchanged on further development of the friendly relations and all-around cooperation between the Republic of Afghanistan and Yugoslavia.

Pancevski, Venezuela's Perez Discuss Ties

LD0709200989 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1331 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Sep (TANJUG)—Today Milan Pancevski, president of the LCY [League of Communists of Yugoslavia] Central Committee [CC] Presidium, met Andres Carlos Perez, president of the Republic of Venezuela and a prominent leader of the governing Democratic Action.

Within the framework of a wide exchange of views—attended by Dusan Ckrebic, member of the LCY CC Presidium; Dr Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY CC Presidium; Humberto Celli, spokesperson of the Democratic Action; and German Lairet, Venezuelan Ambassador in Belgrade—both sides expressed interest in future intensification of cooperation between the LCY and the Democratic Action of Venezuela, as an additional stimulus for advancement of friendly relations and overall cooperation between these nonaligned countries.

Pancevski Receives Tanzanian President

LD0709202289 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1426 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Sep (TANJUG)—Today Milan Pancevski, president of the LCY Central Committee [League of Communist Central Committee] Presidium, had talks with Julius Nyerere, president of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) of Tanzania, who, as the chairman of the South Commission, is attending the 9th nonaligned summit in Belgrade.

In the course of cordial and friendly talks, views were exchanged on internal activities of the two parties. Pancevski spoke about the preparations for the 14th Extraordinary LCY Congress. Readiness was expressed for a further advancement of the cooperation between the LCY and CCM.

Pancevski and Nyerere pointed out wide possibilities for furthering cooperation between the developing countries with the aim of realization of their more efficient role in the current international economic and political relations.

Raul Castro Meets With African, Regional Leaders

FL0709205389 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1932 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Today, Army General Raul Castro, first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba, met with OAU Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim.

The Cuban leader also met with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, Congolese President Sassou-Nguesso, PLO Leader Yasir 'Arafat, and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

This morning Castro, who is also second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba's Central Committee and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba, placed a floral wreath at the mausoleum that holds the remains of Josip Broz, Tito.

Later the Cuban delegation attending the ninth summit of nonaligned, which is being held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, went to Solidarity Park where they planted a tree.

Raul Castro Meets With More World Leaders

FL0809123989 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Report by Cuban special correspondent Orlando Contreras from Belgrade, Yugoslavia—recorded]

[Text] If the schedule is followed, the closing session of the Ninth Conference of the Heads of State or Government of the Nonaligned Movement will begin in Belgrade's Sava Center in approximately 1 hour. It is believed that the schedule will be moved up, as it is usual in these summits.

The subject that continued to bring differences was the selection of the country that will host the next ministerial meeting held between summits. This is the one that has to establish which country will host the next Nonaligned Movement summit.

The final documents, approved by the chiefs of state, government, or head of delegations of the 102 countries represented here, are substantially different to the ones submitted by the host country in essential matters.

In the meantime, the head of the Cuban delegation to the summit, Army General Raul Castro, first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, had a very busy day today. Early in the morning, he honored the mausoleum in memory of Marshal Tito, father of modern Yugoslavia. Then, he planted a tree in a park near the Sava Center. He did this as a goodwill gesture and projection toward the future. Later, he had official meetings with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi; Tanzanian President Salim Ahmed Salim [title as heard], who is also president of the OAU; Congolese President Sassou-Nguesso; and Palestine leader Yasir 'Arafat.

This ninth summit's committee was meeting to solve the still pending problem of deciding on the next ministerial meeting. Also, one of the last points that has not been decided on yet, is an introduction to the final declaration. This introduction gives the same weight to the final declaration and to all the resolutions, which have already been discussed and form part of the group of documents that will be approved by the ninth summit tonight.

SFRY Leaders Meet Nonaligned Delegation Heads

LD0709221289 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2004 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, September 7 (TANJUG)—Yugoslavia's President, Dr Janez Drnovsek, went on also here today at the Sava conference centre with his intensive exchanges of views with statesmen from a major number of countries.

President Omar Bongo of Gabon assessed at his meeting with Drnovsek the 9th non-aligned summit as one of the most important gatherings of representatives for the non-aligned countries.

Bongo informed Drnovsek of large-scale deals in carrying out big projects in Gabon in which Yugoslav enterprises, too, are to be engaged. So far, they have very successfully built in Gabon, he said.

In a talk between President Drnovsek and Bernardo Vieira, premier of Guinea-Bissau, stress was laid on the indispensability of raising the two countries' economic cooperation to a higher level, especially in agriculture.

Yugoslav enterprises enjoy much of reputation in Guinea-Bissau, Vieira emphasised, voicing his government's wish for forming, on the basis of joint investments, mixed enterprises in several fields.

Sam Nujoma, president of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), acquainted President Drnovsek with the latest developments in the situation in Namibia, stressing that the international community and the Non-Aligned Movement should oversee the forthcoming elections in Namibia. He thanked Yugoslavia for its great aid it has ever given to the Namibian people's liberation struggle.

President Najibullah of Afghanistan informed Yugoslav President Drnovsek about his views on the situation in Afghanistan.

In a talk between President Drnovsek and Premier Mahatir of Malaysia, emphasis was laid on the indispensability of intensifying a dialogue and cooperation among the countries in the south. Mahatir particularly came out in favour of seeing the non-aligned countries more cooperate in the field of higher schooling.

In his meeting with President Vongvichit of Laos, both sides voiced their wish for promoting cooperation between the two countries.

Dr Borisav Jovic, vice-president of Yugoslavia's State Presidency, today received Russel Marshall, foreign minister of New Zealand. Marsall was received also today by Budimir Loncar, Yugoslavia's diplomacy chief.

Also today, Jovic met with King Birendra Bikram Shah of Nepal.

Yugoslav Federal Premier Ante Markovic met today, for the second time during the summit, with Indian Premier Rajiv Gandhi and discussed the summit's course with him. Agreements on some joint projects were also discussed in detail.

Also today, Markovic met with Ethiopia's premier, Fikre-Selassie Wogderes, who expressed his country's interest in Yugoslav enterprises' taking part in oil and ore prospecting projects and projects in agriculture and fishing.

Markovic Holds Talks With Venezuelan President

LD0709233489 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2034 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Sep (TANJUG)—FEC [Federal Executive Council] President Ante Markovic and the President of Venezuela Carl Andres Perez had talks in the Sava Center in Belgrade tonight, just before the closing of the ninth nonaligned summit, about the possibility of significantly expanding economic and trade relations between Yugoslavia and Venezuela and agreed on the realization of a number of joint developmental projects.

Markovic and Perez agreed on, among other things, the realization of joint projects in agriculture, construction of railways and ports, electrical works, ship-building, aluminum production, and the development of tourism.

At the same time, the Yugoslav and Venezuelan projects should be completed as soon as possible.

At the end of the talks Carlos Andres Perez invited Ante Markovic to visit Venezuela. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be stated on a later occasion.

Mali Supports One-Korea Entry Into UN

SK0801053580 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0505 GMT 8 Sep 89

["Korea Should Enter U.N. With One Nomenclature, Says Malian President"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Belgrade September 6 (KCNA)—We absolutely oppose South Korea's "Entry into the United Nations", whether it is "simultaneous entry" or "separate entry", and Korea should be the membership of the U.N. with one nomenclature after the founding of the democratic confederal republic of Korea, said Malian President Moussa Traore when he met on September 6 with Premier Yon Hyong-muk who is leading the DPRK delegation to the ninth non-aligned summit.

He stressed that the stand of the Malian party, Government and people is invariable in supporting Korea's reunification. Mali will, in the future, too, as in the past, fully support the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, he declared.

SRV's Vo Chi Cong Meets Delegates to Summit

BK0809155889 Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 8—President of the Vietnam State Council Vo Chi Cong has met with the heads of a number of delegations to the ninth summit of the Non-aligned Movement [NAM].

His guests included Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; Raul Castro Ruz, first vice-president of both the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India; Najibullah, president of the Republic of Afghanistan; Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola; Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia; Datuk Sri Mahathir Mohamed, prime minister of the Federation of Malaysia; Robert Gabriel Mugabe, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe and president of NAM's Eighth Summit; and others.

In his meetings, President Vo Chi Cong exchanged views with them on how to promote bilateral friendship and cooperation, on the Nonaligned Movement as well as other matters of common concern.

DPRK Premier Meets With Various Heads of State

SK0909111989 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0919 GMT 9 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade September 7 (KCNA)—Premier Yon Hyong-muk who is leading the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the ninth non-aligned summit met with heads of state of various countries.

On September 6 he met with presidents of Afghanistan, Indonesia, Bangladesh and Venezuela, and the chairman of the the Southwest Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and on September 7 with presidents of the Congo and the State of Palestine, and the chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council of Ghana.

Views on a series of issues of common concern were exchanged during the conversations which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Meanwhile, the premier met and conversed with the vice-president of Panama on September 7 in a friendly atmosphere.

Phoumi Vongvichit Meets Foreign Leaders

BK1009141589 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 10 Sep 89

[Text] While participating in the ninth summit of the nonaligned countries in Belgrade, Phoumi Vongvichit, head of the Lao delegation, met with Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the SRV Council of State and head of the Vietnamese delegation, and called on Dizdarevic, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and the heads of the delegations of several other countries.

Nigerian Trade Mission Meets SFRY Businessmen

AB1009201489 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 10 Sep 89

[Text] Nigeria is soon to (?conserve) more foreign reserves from exportation. Addressing President Ibrahim Babangida in Belgrade on the outcome of their talks with the Yugoslav business community, the head of the Nigerian trade mission, Chief (Ade Oshin), said that the mission discovered that Nigeria's coal and rubber were in high demand in Yugoslavia. He commended the Federal Government for involving the private sector in the current economic diplomacy and noted that the move would sharpen the task of the economic campaign. President Ibrahim Babangida and his entourage are expected back in the country today.

Summit Addresses

DPRK's Yon Hyong-muk Speaks at Summit

SK0909210189 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 7 Sep 89

["Full Text" of speech by Yon Hyong-muk, prime minister of the DPRK State Administration Council and head of the DPRK delegation to the Ninth Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Nonaligned Movement—at the 2-day session of the conference in Belgrade—read by announcer]

[Text] Comrade Chairman, Your Excellencies heads of state and government, and delegates:

I am authorized to convey ardent congratulations and warm friendly greetings from the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and head of state of the DPRK, to the Ninth Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Nonaligned Movement, and heads of state and governments and delegates from many countries who are attending the conference.

Expressing my expectation that this conference of heads of state and government will serve as a significant meeting which will add a new chapter to the history of the Nonaligned Movement through joint efforts, I warmly congratulate respected Comrade Janez Drnovsek on being elected the chairman of this summit conference. The trend of detente and dialogue is being exhibited in the international arena. However, the maneuvers of those forces which try to block the advance of history still continue, and the Nonaligned Movement is faced with challenge.

The situation demands that the movement smoothly discharge its mission before the times and history by strengthening its might in every way, by activating its work, and by further enhancing its initiative role in international relations. The DPRK delegation considers that to counter the current situation, the summit conference should pay special attention to discussing urgent problems in realizing the basic mission and ideology of the movement.

First, the activities of the Nonaligned Movement should be thoroughly directed at defending the fundamental ideology and principle of the movement. The fundamental ideology of the Nonaligned Movement is the anti-imperialist idea of independence, and its basic principle is to advance independently without joining any bloc.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The nonaligned countries should not be shaken in defending the principle of independence under whatever complicated circumstances and situation, but should be faithful to the basic ideology and principle of the Nonaligned Movement to the end. Today the imperialist reactionary forces are maneuvering to block the influence of the movement and incapacitate it by emasculating the basic ideology and principle of the nonaligned movement.

The nonaligned countries should completely reject whatever attempt and pressure is made to distort the basic ideology and principle of the movement or to change its anti-imperialist nature of independence, and should be alert to the tendency of making the movement a nonpolitical one. The life of the movement lies in keeping the status and characteristic of the movement as an independent political force separate from blocs, along with firm adherence to independence.

It is very harmful to ignore the peculiar status and characteristic of the movement while ascribing an absolute charater to the tenor of dialogue and negotiation between the East and the West just because it has been recently observed. Unless it defends its peculiar status, the Nonaligned Movement will be, after all, dissolved in blocs and it will perish.

We believe that the political status of the Nonaligned Movement should not be weakened just because the atmosphere of detente and reconciliation is being created in international relations, but that it should be further consolidated and enhanced in compliance with the peculiar characteristic of the movement.

An important question in today's Nonaligned Movement is how to guarantee consistency in its activities. The entire course of the Nonaligned Movement is consistent with activities to realize its ideology and principle. In this course, the basic principle of our movement has been reaffirmed; the vitality of the nonaligned policy has been confirmed; the scope of the activities of the movement has been enlarged; and the content of the movement has been further enriched. Therefore, no international problem can be fairly solved apart from the Nonaligned Movement.

An important way for the Nonaligned Movement to increase effectiveness in its activities lies in preserving the tradition of our movement well and in more affirmatively conducting its activities on the basis of this. The member countries of our movement should not try to turn away from activities to realize the fundamental goal of the movement while accentuating only one side of the tenor of the situation which is changing from confrontation to dialogue and from tension to detente.

As for modernization of the Nonaligned Movement, we support and welcome it. However, the modernization of the Nonaligned Movement should proceed from the position of further vitalizing activities in conformity with the historic mission of our movement. We completely reject any attempt to make the movement an economic and practical one and to weaken its role under the pretext of modernizing the Nonaligned Movement.

The method of the activities of the Nonaligned Movement should be, to all intents and purposes, improved in

favor of defending and realizing the ideology and principle of the movement. In the name of correcting the method of activities, the ideology should not be violated, its principle should not be weakened, and putting an obstacle to unity and cohesion should not be the end result.

Objecting to imperialism and domination, defending independence, opposing war, and safeguarding peace constitute basic contents of the activities of the Nonaligned Movement. As in the past, imperialists and dominationists are scheming to induce newly independent countries into their bosom in a crafty manner, invariably seeking the policy of aggression and interference.

The nonaligned countries should thoroughly reject all types of domination and interference and further intensify the struggle to defend their independence and sovereignty. Peace should be obtained through the people's united struggle. It cannot be achieved through a diplomacy of begging.

The nonaligned countries should resolutely object to the aggressive maneuvers of the imperialists and stage the struggle to defend world peace and security in a more wide-ranging and powerful manner.

At present, we should turn out to strongly demand an end to the arms race, the comprehensive and complete abolition of armaments—nuclear weapons in particular—the establishment and extension of nuclear-free zones in many areas of the world, the withdrawal of war means, including nuclear weapons, deployed in the territories of other countries, and the withdrawal of foreign troops and foreign military bases. Actively supporting the struggle of peoples for independence, self-reliance, and the construction of a new society is the common duty of the member countries of the Nonaligned Movement.

Along with all member countries of the Nonaligned Movement, the DPRK Government extends active support and encouragement to the struggle of Arab peoples to regain the occupied Arab land and restore the national rights of the Palestinian people and to the struggle of Asian peoples to build a new independent and prosperous society.

We actively support the struggle of the people of all African countries, including Namibia, for the liquidation of racial discrimination and for the complete liberation of Africa and the struggle of the European people for peace and security in Europe. We condemn the U.S. maneuvers for aggression and intervention against the Cuban, Nicaraguan, and Panamanian people and express firm solidarity with the anti-imperialist struggle for independence of the people of the countries in the Central American and Caribbean regions.

Second, active measures to extensively develop South-South cooperation should be established and put into practice. To expand and develop South-South cooperation, the principle of collectivist self-reliance and the principles of complete equality and mutual benefits should be thoroughly abided by, on the basis of adhering to independence. Collectivist self-reliance is the common ideal of the people of the nonaligned countries and the principle of their struggle.

When they adhere to the principle of collectivist self-reliance, the people of the nonaligned countries can correctly develop South-South cooperation in the spirit of independence and solidarity. All economic relations among the developing countries should be established under the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit. The nonaligned countries, regardless of the size of their countries and the level of their economic and cultural development, should sincerely help each other and realize economic and technological cooperation among themselves on the basis of achieving mutual interests. Thus, they should see to it that South-South cooperation becomes a model of the most fair and equal international economic relationship.

We deem it reasonable to develop South-South cooperation in such a way as to realize it from practically urgent and possible sectors and to gradually expand it while accumulating experience and consolidating its achievements. We believe that it is important to actively develop South-South cooperation in the agricultural sector to attain self-sufficiency in food. Solving the food problem in the developing countries by developing agriculture at the present time constitutes an important task to free the people from starvation and poverty and to defend their independence.

We believe that for the nonaligned countries to establish an encouraging goal for self-sufficiency in food, to realize joint agricultural collaboration through various forms and methods, and to closely cooperate in the fields of the irrigation construction, the improvement of farm methods, the research of the agricultural industry, and the production of farm machines is a very reasonable form of cooperation.

Next, we also believe that it is necessary to correctly realize South-South cooperation in the fields of trade, banking, and finance. The nonaligned countries should establish the trade preference [word indistinct] system so that trade activity among the developing countries can be vigorously conducted under mutually favorable conditions.

Bartering is the best form of trade among the developing countries. The developing countries should actively expand various forms of trade, including bartering, in conformity with the demands of their mutual interests and under the principle of satisfying each other's needs. We believe that even in the case of the economic collaboration and joint venture among the developing countries it is reasonable to receive profits from their shares invested in products produced in appropriate enterprises or appropriate countries, if possible.

When developing countries offer other developing countries loans, they should not demand high interest, but confer loans at low interest or at no interest to borrowers, to substantially help them with economic development.

We believe that realizing South-South cooperation in the field of science and technology is of very great significance in making progress in the economy and science of developing countries. The nonaligned countries should exchange engineers, experts, and technological documents with each other in the spirit of true and lofty cooperation, and should actively realize technological cooperation in various ways. When they dispatch engineers and experts to other countries for technological cooperation with them, they should not demand high wages and should provide them with something like technological documents free of charge.

Besides these, the nonaligned countries expand and develop cooperation and exchange in many other fields.

South-South cooperation is the work of the nonaligned countries to promote common interests. To comprehensively expand and develop South-South cooperation, the nonaligned countries should strengthen mutual political support with the common view and stance on South-South cooperation and make active efforts to realize it.

A special ministerial-level meeting of the nonaligned countries on South-South cooperation was held in Pyongyang 2 years ago and reflected the unanimous desires to expand and develop economic cooperation and exchange among the member countries of the Nonaligned Movement.

The meeting discussed policy guidelines and measures to further develop South-South cooperation and decided on the objects on which primary efforts should be concentrated, greatly contributing to substantially promoting South-South cooperation.

In light of pressing problems facing the nonaligned and developing countries at present, we think it necessary to discuss more active measures to implement the action program on South-South cooperation, adopted at the special ministerial-level meeting in Pyongyang, at this summit conference.

Along with expanding and developing South-South cooperation, the nonaligned countries should expedite the establishment of a new international economic order by laying down a flexible negotiation strategy to give an incentive to the resumption of North-South dialogue and by taking joint steps. Over the past period, our country has exerted great efforts to develop South-South cooperation and has achieved some experience in this field.

In close cooperation with the nonaligned countries, our government of the Republic will also make active efforts to comprehensively expand and develop South-South cooperation.

Third, the Nonaligned Movement should facilitate the settlement of the Korean issue by actively working to ease the strained situation on the Korean peninsula.

The problem of Korean reunification is connected with the basic principle of the Nonaligned Movement. Easing the tense situation and guaranteeing durable peace on the Korean peninsula are directly linked to the question of ensuring peace and security in Asia and the world.

Many areas in the world have entered the phase of peacefully solving disputes by political methods. Also, the process of the withdrawal of foreign troops and of the reduction of nuclear weapons is greatly accelerated.

The peace-loving people of the world unanimously hope for this path toward peace to be extended to the Korean peninsula, where the danger of nuclear war looms most heavily. However, the situation on the Korean peninsula has not been eased, but has been a continuous aggravation.

At a recent South Korean-U.S. annual security consultative conference in Washington, the United States and the South Korean persons in authority officially declared that the U.S. troops would continue to be stationed in South Korea, that South Korea would continue to be protected under the nuclear umbrella of the United States, and that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises would continue. This is an anachronistic act running counter to the tenor of disarmament and detente.

While desperately contending that the withdrawal of foreign troops is an indispensable condition for solving disputes in other areas, the U.S. persons in authority insist that their armed forces be maintained and augmented only in South Korea. This cannot be justified with any logic.

If it claims that its remarks about disarmament and detente are not false and that it is interested in peace in Korea, the United States should take actual measures to withdraw U.S. troops and nuclear armed forces from South Korea to show with action that its claim is true.

Peacefully solving the Korean problem through dialogue and negotiation is the consistent stand of the government of the Republic. To solve the Korean problem at an early date, dialogue and negotiation should be held to ease tension and remove the state of political and military confrontation on the Korean peninsula.

With the strained situation being aggravated and with the danger of war looming, trustworthy dialogue cannot be held. As long as there exists mutual distrust, no good results can be brought about even though dialogue is held.

To remove the state of confrontation from Korea and effect a breakthrough in solving the Korean problem, our government of the Republic has put forward a comprehensive peace proposal and a proposal for phased arms reduction on a large scale and has taken the bold measure of unilaterally cutting military forces by 100,000.

It is a well-known fact in the world that the United States and the South Korean persons in authority have replied to our sincere measures by staging the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise on a larger scale.

In recent years, our government of the Republic has set forth a series of negotiation proposals, including the

proposal for high-level North-South political and military talks and the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks, and has devoted all sincerity to realizing them.

However, North-South dialogue cannot be realized only with the efforts of one side.

The South Korean persons in authority have unilaterally suspended the scheduled North-South dialogue in various areas with the excuse of a visit to Pyongyang by Rev Mun Ik-hwan, a democratic figure of South Korea, and the participation of a delegate of the National Council of University Student Representatives [Chondaehyop] in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

In addition, they have arrested and imprisoned figures of various walks of life and even student Yim Su-kyong, Chondaehyop delegate, who have visited the North for the reunification of the country, and have conducted the wholesale offensives of repressing those forces for reunification and democracy at the point of bayonets.

Objecting to the democratic forces which demand the reunification of the country is precisely opposing dialogue for reunification. The suppressive offensives in South Korea today show that the so-called 7 July Declaration is false, and clearly confirm that the South Korean persons in authority have no will for national reunification, but that they seek only division. The South Korean persons in authority should discard the antireunification stance and come out to the site of dialogue with us for reunification.

The United States should refrain from egging on the South Korean persons in authority to confrontation with us. We have already proposed that tripartite talks involving us, the United States, and South Korea be held and that the question of replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and the question of adopting a declaration of nonaggression between the North and the South be discussed.

The United States should respond to our proposal for tripartite talks at an early date.

With the active support of the United States and Japan, the South Korean persons in authority have recently kept themselves busy trying to realize entry into the United Nations. Although we want entry into the United Nations, we absolutely object to its being exploited for perpetuating the division of the country.

We have consistently maintained that we should enter the United Nations with a single national name and a single seat after reunification has been realized in our country through the confederal system.

Our government of the Republic has firmly adhered to the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and grand national unity in realizing the country's reunification. The three principles on national reunification are the common reunification principles of the nation, which fully reflect the independent aspirations and fundamental demands of all Korean people, and a reunification program to which the North and the South have mutually agreed and which they proclaimed to the world.

The most realistic and reasonable way to realize national reunification in an independent and peaceful way on the principle of grand national unity is to establish a democratic confederal republic of Koryo [DCRK], a proposal we have put forward.

For over 40 years since liberation up to the present, different systems have existed in the North and the South and different ideas have dominated them. We think that under these circumstances, there is no other way to avert North-South confrontation and clashes and to peacefully realize national reunification but to form a single reunified state by coalescing two autonomous governments with the two systems left intact on the principle of coexistence that one side does not swallow the other side and that one side does not overwhelm the other side.

Over the past period, nonaligned countries have exerted great efforts to solve the Korean problem, and a series of affirmative documents on the Korean question has been adopted at conferences of the Nonaligned Movement. The efforts of the Nonaligned Movement to promote Korean reunification have powerfully encouraged our people's struggle.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express deep thanks to the governments and peoples of many nonaligned countries which extend support and solidarity to our people's just cause of national reunification.

We express our firm belief that, as in the past period, this summit conference will be conducive to expediting the reunification of Korea by paying close attention to solving the Korean problem.

As a dignified member country of the Nonaligned Movement, the DPRK Government will also sincerely fulfill the duties assigned to it in the future and make all efforts to strengthen and develop the Nonaligned Movement into a more vigorous and powerful anti-imperialist force of independence.

Thank you very much.

Chadian Foreign Minister Addresses Summit

AB0909074089 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] Chad, our country, was represented in Belgrade by a delegation led by Foreign Minister Acheikh Ibn Oumar. Our country was well represented and our voice was clearly heard. Omar Djin Gabiyere has the details:

Our country was present at the Ninth Conference of the Heads of State or Government of the Nonaligned Movement. Our border conflict with Libya and the outline agreement signed in Algiers was the object of a resolution which is in our favor. Then, the Chadian delegation, led

by Foreign Minister Acheikh Ibn Oumar, expressed the Chadian Government's position on the main international issues. Chad thus reaffirmed its attachment to the principles and the objectives of nonalignment and expressed its wish that the movement's new stand favoring dialogue and cooperation be consolidated for the benefit of the entire world community.

On Chad's efforts to settle the border conflict with Libya, Minister Acheikh Ibn Oumar, on behaf of the president of the Republic, related the development of this situation, from the proclamation of a cease-fire to the reestablishment of diplomatic relations and the historic handshake in Bamako, and finally to the signing of an outline agreement on a peaceful settlement of the border conflict. Chad, the foreign minister stated, is prepared to work tirelessly to find a just and lasting solution to this conflict, but—and this is the most important part of the statement—the distrust still exists because the essential and fundamental cause of the conflict—the occupation of Chadian territory, the Aouzou Strip—has not been settled. Thus, in Chad's opinion, this issue must be settled before tackling the other problems between the two countries such as the question of prisoners of war, and conditions for bilateral cooperation.

On other international issues, Minister Acheikh Ibn Oumar reaffirmed the traditional stand of the Government of the Third Republic: Support for the struggling people of South Africa and Namibia; support for the Palestinian people, and support for UN and OAU efforts for the peaceful settlement of all hotbeds of tension throughout the world: Western Sahara, Afghanistan, the Iran-Iraq conflict, Lebanon, and so on.

Chad raised its voice on world economic issues, saying that as long as our countries continue to be left out in decisionmaking in the vital fields of commerce, currency, and the transfer of technology and resources, the economic situation will not improve. For Chad, the best way to bring the world community together in the process of decisionmaking is to restructure the current economic sytem establishing a new international economic order on the basis of equity and justice and in the interest of all.

In conclusion, the leader of the Chadian delegation recalled that the Nonaligned Movement has already been useful but that there is still more to be done so that its main objectives—independence, peace, security, and development—can be attained and we can think and act together with dignity and mutual respect. Chad was therefore well represented in Belgrade, and its voice heard.

Sierra Leone's Momoh Addresses Conference

AB0909112889 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 8 Sep 89

[Text] Speaking at the Ninth Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Nonaligned Movement which ended in Belgrade today, President Joseph Momoh expressed concern over the continued deterioration of a number of issues of international interest in spite of global efforts to contain them. He recalled 50 years ago, when a global human tragedy—the Second World War—swept across the five continents and left in its wake a traumatized environment, characterized by intense human suffering, economic and social chaos, and general misery unknown in the annals of human history. President Momoh maintained that it was out of that conflict that new ideas, technologies, and institutions emerged together with the rise of the superpowers. By this, he said, the world became ideologically and multilaterally polarized, leading to development in the concept of collective security and the (?birth) of the alliances of NATO, Warsaw Pact, and the United Nations.

He said it was in that world situation also that the Nonaligned Movement was born. Dr Momoh noted that this movement was born out of the need to improve the human conditions of its members, living in an age fraught with tension and social inequality; a world torn by prejudice, mistrust, and misunderstanding. He said the movement has managed to surmount natural obstacles and man-made difficulties in its 28 years of existence, a record, which he said, it ought to be proud of.

President Momoh noted, however, since the last summit in Harare, Zimbabwe, 3 years ago, the international climate has shown some (?signs) of improvement, despite superpower rivalry and accumulation of armaments. He pointed out that mistrust for each other by the two superpowers continues to inhibit the success of producing a comprehensive and acceptable agenda for the reduction of nuclear and conventional stockpiles.

Dr Momoh urged the summit to address this and resolutely come to terms with those critical issues, facing them with courage and determination, emphasizing that the imperatives of survival dictate no other course. He called on the superpowers to use their strength and resources, not to advance their particular political hegemony or selfish interest, but rather for the welfare of mankind, still living in a world where hunger, poverty, and illiteracy continue to afflict large segments. President Momoh emphasized the need to announce the speedy implementation of the action program of the international conference on the relation between disarmament and development held in 1987.

He observed that the Nonaligned Movement is made up of least developed and developing nations with [words indistinct] the lowest indicators on physical qualities of life, most of whose members have been victims of colonial and racist exploitation with their economic policies still subjected to external forces because of their overdependence on export of basic raw materials and mineral.

Sri Lankan Minister Speaks at Nonaligned Summit

BK1009113089 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 10 Sep 89

[Text] Foreign Minister Ranjan Wijeratne has called for strengthening the Nonaligned Movement's capacity 'o

contribute to the security, peace, and development of the countless millions of people in the member countries. Addressing delegates at the ninth conference of the nonaligned heads of state and government held in Belgrade this month, Mr Wijeratne said that much has been made of what is described as a new international climate which exists today. The major powers have reached positive understandings that have led to some favorable international and regional developments.

Mr Wijeratne also appealed to the member nations to guard against the (?waning) system of bipolar global domination being replaced by more defused but equally unacceptable patchwork of hegemonic relationships dominated by some regional powers.

Mr Wijeratne said the tensions in Southeast Asia are being eased as efforts proceed toward a comprehensive solution of the problem of Kampuchea. He pointed out that the task of national consolidation can be hampered by military and political threats as well as by economic pressures exerted from outside. The position of a small state is particularly vulnerable.

The Sri Lankan foreign minister called upon the movement to decide in practical measures to enhance the role of the United Nations in the resolution of international issues.

Acting President of Laos Addresses Participants

BK1109030189 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 10 Sep 89

[Speech by Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and head of the government delegation, delivered at the Ninth Nonaligned Summit held in Belgrade from 4 to 7 September—date not given; read by announcer]

[Text] The delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and I are extremely pleased to attend the Ninth Summit of the heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries, which is being held for the second time in Belgrade, a beautiful city in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia which is also a founding member of the Nonaligned Movement. This is not a coincidence but the honor given by the movement to the Yugoslav people and government for making important contributions to safeguarding peace and social progress in the world and a profound tribute to the late Marshal Dimitriy who was one of the founding fathers of this movement and an intelligent, heroic, and charismatic statesman who sacrificed his life to the struggle for the independence of Yugoslavia and for the lofty ideals of the Nonaligned Movement.

I would like to congratulate here the government and people of Yugoslavia for being granted this great honor and to sincerely thank them for making careful preparations to convene this summit and for according a warm welcome and accommodations to all of us.

I would like to sincerely congratulate His Excellency Janez Drnovzek, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for being unanimously elected as chairman of our meeting. This election shows our appropriate respect in granting the honor to the quality of his statesmanship. His experience, honesty, and responsibilities will be a factor guaranteeing the success of our meeting.

On this occasion, I would like to express my friendly salutations to all the heads of state and government as well as all other delegation heads attending this meeting.

Also at this meeting, I would like to hail and thank His Excellency Mugabe, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe and chairman of the Nonaligned Movement for the past 3 years, for honorably guiding the activities of the movement, thus contributing to the strengthening of peace and security in the world.

Mr Chairman, our Nonaligned Movement is a factor of peace and stability in the ever increasingly complicated and changing world. In the initial stage, the movement was composed of only 25 member countries. Nonetheless, it has gradually grown bigger and its voice has been heard in every corner of the world. Over the past nearly 30 years, the movement has become a viable reality and a growing force in international relations. Several newly independent countries have applied for the membership in the movement while many other countries have expressed interest in the attitudes and positions taken by the movement.

Since the last summit in Harare, Zimbabwe, in early September 1986, we have witnessed successive and rapid occurrences of several important developments in the world. Thanks to the positive policy of peace pursued by the socialist countries and acts taken by all peace- and justice-cherishing forces, including our movement, positive changes have taken place in international relations. Leaders of the superpowers have met and learned from one another. Military confrontation has declined and so has the threat of a nuclear danger. Cooperation in the economic, scientific, and technical fields has been further developed. The first phase in the sphere of disarmament has been accomplished.

After the signing of the INF Treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States on the elimination of short- and medium-range nuclear missiles, the various constructive initiatives of the Warsaw Pact countries on the reduction of forces, chemical weapons, and conventional weapons were tabled at the conference of the [Warsaw Pact] Political Consultative Committee in Bucharest on 7 and 8 July 1989, thus creating the hope for the international community in wishing to see that the ongoing negotiations on a 50-percent reduction of offensive strategic weapons reach agreement in the near future.

In the face of the afore-mentioned changes in the world and to fulfill the honorable historical role of our movement, this summit must strive to strengthen the unification and cohesion within the Nonaligned Movement with a view to heightening the possibilities of activities

and the influence of the movement in the international arena through our harmonious and systematic acts in our struggles against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, big-nation expansionist-hegemonism, apartheid, Zionism, and all forms of domination and oppression by men for peace, disarmament, justice, and development. We must adopt a new more realistic, creative, and vigorous attitude and stand both in the strategy of the struggles and the organizing of the struggle of the movement.

Mr Chairman, even though the trend of the general situation in the world is heading toward detente, negotiations, and cooperation, confusion and conflicts still continue. Serious chaotic events are still occurring in many regions in the world and losses in lives and property have been caused by military disputes while a large number of world people are faced with problems of acute hunger. While we are assembling here, the situation in Cyprus has not yet been permanently settled in spite of the great efforts made by the Cypriots on the two sides and the cooperation by the UN secretary general. Our delegation sincerely calls on leaders of the Cypriots on the two sides to exert efforts to end the partitioning of the Cypriot people and territory.

In South Africa, our movement has played a decisive role in pursuing the cause of liberating oppressed nations in the region. Following the ignominious military defeat suffered by the apartheid advocates, an international agreement has been inked between Cuba, Angola, the United States, and South Africa, thus compelling South Africa to accept the evolution of independence by Namibia after the Namibian people have waged an arduous struggle filled with sacrifices under the gallant leadership of the SWAPO [Southwest African People's Organization]. The entire world people, including our own, have greatly rejoiced over gaining independence. Nevertheless, South Africa still continues to pursue the policy of suppression and bloody persecution against the South African black people.

True to its traditional struggle for peace and justice, the LPDR strongly supports the heroic struggle carried out by the South African people under the leadership of the ANC [African National Congress] for democracy, equality, and social progress.

In the Middle East, the situation still remains grave. The heroic uprising by the Palestinian people in the occupied territory against the Israeli forces is gradually expanding but has been barbarously suppressed by the Zionist occupation forces. We think that no lasting peace will ever prevail in the Middle East so long as the right to self-determination by the Palestinian people and the guarantee of the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of all the countries in the region, including the State of Palestine, have not yet been recognized and respected in accordance with Resolution 242 and Resolution 338 of the UN Security Council as well as other UN resolutions on the war in the Middle East. On the basis of these resolutions, our country once again reiterates our full support to the establishment of the State of Palestine and the urgent convening of an international conference on peace in the Middle East.

In the Persian Gulf, a cease-fire agreement reached between Iran and Iraq under UN sponsorship has created hope that the two countries will be able to permanently settle their conflicts through direct negotiation.

In Central America, the promotion of the evolution of peace and cooperation advanced by the heads of state of five Central American countries has been halted by the negative stand taken by the U.S. Administration which is continuing to pursue a policy of creating disturbances in Nicaragua and Panama. The U.S. base at Guantanamo still remains an important center for creating political unrest against Cuba. The LPDR once again reiterates our traditional support to these countries as well as other countries on the American Continent in struggling for complete sovereignty and against all forms of external interference.

On the Korean peninsula, the situation still remains worrisome. Our movement must increase efforts to bring peace and stability to Korea by demanding that foreign troops be withdrawn from South Korea and that Korea be reunified through democratic, independent, and peaceful means in conformity with the aspirations of the Korean people.

The situation in Western Asia still remains tense. The acts of aggression against the government and people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan by certain countries which hope to ignite a civil war in that country following the signing of the Geneva Accords and the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan have become daily occurrences. The LPDR Government once again reiterates its strong support to the efforts of the Afghan Government, aimed at realizing national reconciliation and building lasting peace in this region.

Mr Chairman, in Southeast Asia, even though the foreign military bases and the causes for war are still maintained in the region, we feel that tension in this region has been reduced. Many countries—ours included—have advanced numerous proposals with a view to seeking lasting peace, stability, cooperation, and friendship in this region.

Nonetheless, several problems call for urgent solutions through negotiation, especially the Cambodian problem. Over the past nearly 10 years, the Cambodian problem has become an issue of great interest among the peace- and justice-loving public opinion in the world. Finally, thanks to the efforts of the countries in this region, the Jim's [Jakarta informal meetings] in Indonesia managed to find a key solution to the problem, that is the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops must be linked to the prevention of the Pol Pot genocidal clique from returning to power and the cessation of foreign assistance to the Cambodian factions so as to avoid a civil war and to create favorable conditions for the realization

of national reconciliation in Cambodia. The Paris international conference which is also trying in the process of this evolution is also aimed at resolving the international aspects of the problem. As for the internal aspects of the problem, it is the duty of the various Cambodian factions to agree upon them among themselves in a sovereign manner.

Even though the Paris conference has not been fruitful, I still think that it constitutes an important positive step for proceeding to reach an agreement in the next step. Therefore, our movement which has followed this issue all along should continue adopting effective methods aimed at enabling the Cambodian factions to reach an agreement among themselves.

As for our country, the LPDR, the situation has developed anew in a positive manner after the government has implemented an open-door policy in the past few years, aimed at promoting and attracting foreign investment under a new investment law. We have reorganized the various work services and revised numerous laws aimed at meeting the requirements of the new period and benefiting our relations with foreign countries. According to public opinion, this policy has positively contributed to brightening the atmosphere of relations among the countries in this region, to resolving conflicts through negotiations, and to promoting regional cooperation without losing touch on our principled stand in supporting all struggles for national liberation, freedom, and well-being of people. It is most gratifying to see that the relations between Laos and other countries are continually improving even though our border problems have not yet been permanently settled.

Mr Chairman, it is saddening to see that in this modern world, millions of people still remain illiterate and have become victims of natural calamities and hunger. Several million others lack drinking water and basic health care. The majority of these people are living in the poorest and most needy countries represented by our delegations at this meeting. An urgent and basic call of the developing countries in the Nonaligned Movement is to halt such disasters and to do everything to enable our people to freely build the hope toward a good life. To achieve this goal, we must incessantly carry out a protracted struggle filled with difficulties for the economic independence and for the restoration of the mechanism of the international economic order.

The economic situation in the world still remains gloomy at present. Instead of being improved for the better, the economic situation in the world in the past 10 years has been deteriorating. And it is saddening to see that the incorrect and unequal features of the present-day international economic order has served not only to bring more wealth to the developed countries but also more debts to the developing countries, thus gradually widening the gap between the northern rich and southern poor countries. In the past several years, the southern countries have advanced numerous proposals both at the UN General Assembly and at the UN conferences on trade and development, coupled with the proposals of the Group-77 countries, aimed at effecting a change in the economic relations between the North and the South. However, the outcome is very minimal or hopeless. The imperialist countries have tried in every way and means to protect their narrow-minded interests without paying any heeds to any various UN resolutions on this issue. It is very difficult to understand the indifference of the developed countries (?in trying not) to contributing to setting up a new equitable, just, and humane international economic order in order to meet the aspirations of the Third World and to benefit the North-South cooperation. On the basis of this line of thinking, our country as well as other countries sincerely hope that the special UN conferences in 1990, aimed at rejuvenating the economic expansion and development of the developing countries, will be able to outline their own overall strategy.

Delegates Depart

Heads of State Begin To Depart After Meeting

AU0609070889 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0700 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Today, 14 heads of the delegations that are taking part in the nonaligned summit will leave Belgrade. Among those who will leave Belgrade today are also Egyptian President Mubarak, Algerian President Bendjedid, Peruvian President Garcia, and Argentine President Menem.

Poland's Olechowski Ends Visit to Belgrade

LD0509224889 Warsaw PAP in English 2146 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept. 5—After the first two days of the Conference of Heads of States and Governments of the Non-Aligned Movement, Poland's Foreign Minister Tadeusz Olechowski ended his participation in the debates and returned home.

Olechowski met here today with Canada's Foreign Minister Joseph Clark and Foreign Minister of Sweden Sten Andersson.

The rest of the Polish delegation continues to attend the conference.

Mubarak Leaves Belgrade for Mauritania, Senegal

NC0609084189 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak left Belgrade this morning on his way to Mauritania and Senegal.

Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the president's office for political affairs, has stated that the president's visit to both Nouakchott and Dakar represents the first step in his

mediation between the two fraternal African states. The mediation comes in response to a decision adopted by the 25th African summit.

Dr al-Baz added that this mediation requires intensified efforts for an on-the-spot look into the tense situation prevailing between the two countries. During the visit, the president will hear the views of the two countries' leaders.

President Mubarak will play a major role in connection with the dispute. The two countries' president will also play an important role.

Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi Departs 'Unannounced'

LD0609141189 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1235 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 6 (TANJUG)—Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on Wednesday left the Yugoslav capital, where he headed his country's delegation at the ninth summit of non-aligned countries.

Al-Qadhdhafi, who attracted much media attention during the Belgrade conference, left unannounced.

Qatari Heir Apparent Leaves Belgrade for Europe

JN0609165889 Manama WAKH in English 1620 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Excerpt] Belgrade, Sept. 06 (GNA)—Qatari Heir Apparent and Defence Minister Shaykh Hamad Ibn-Khalifah Al Thani left Belgrade today after leading Qatar's delegation to the ninth summit conference of the Non-Aligned Movement on behalf of H.H. the Amir Shaykh Khalifah Ibn-Hamad Al Thani.

Shaykh Hamad will start a private visit in Europe. [passage omitted]

Kuwait's Al-'Usaymi Statement on Leaving Belgrade

LD0809224489 Kuwait KUNA in English 1924 GMT 8 Sep 89

[By Yassin Rawashdeh]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 8 (KUNA)—Kuwaiti State Minister for Foreign Affairs Sa'ud al-'Usaymi left here Friday after participating in the 9th nonaligned summit conference which concluded here at dawn today. Al-'Usaymi had headed his country's delegation in the NAM [Nonaligned Movement] foreign ministers meeting which prepared agenda of the summit and led the Kuwaiti delegation at part of the summit sessions.

He lauded resolutions of the NAM summit in a pre-departure statement to KUNA, describing them as "balanced and important."

He expressed hope that the movement would shoulder its responsibility in future and praised the conference's final communique.

Al-'Usaymi said that the final statement was different from previous ones in the fact that it was objective, clear and concise and noted that affiliated resolutions were brief and focussed on prominent topics away from the marginal ones.

The state minister noted that changes on the debates and thinking of various NAM members were evident during the 9th summit which shifted to a more realistic approach various questions.

Al-'Usaymi noted that the Belgrade summit had laid the basis of a new mechanism for the movement that would take into consideration international changes. The qualitative leap in Belgrade should be exploited to enhance cohesion among the member countries and to develop collective understanding of joint work for the benefit of the movement, its peoples and the world around it.

Current international crises, especially those plagueing the Arab region, had their clear impact on the conference's deliberations which seriously tackled regional questions, Al-'Usaymi went on.

The state minister expressed Kuwait's readiness to push forward the movement's activities in tackling the sensitive questions it was tackling.

Al-'Usaymi was seen off by a number of senior Yugoslav officials along with the Kuwaiti ambassadors.

Vietnamese President To Prolong Visit

LD0809083289 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0214 GMT 8 Sep 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 8 (TANJUG)—Vietnam's president Vo Chi Cong will prolong his stay in the Yugoslav capital, following on the closure of the ninth non-aligned summit, to pay a two-day working visit to Yugoslavia.

The Vietnamese president will on Friday meet with Yugoslav Presidency President Juanez Drnovsek and League of Communists (LCY) Central Committee Presidency Secretary Stefan Korosec, a meeting with Vice-Prime Minister Aleksandar Mitrovic has also been announced.

The talks will focus on the development of Yugoslavia-Vietnamese relations and the implementation of the decisions adopted at the non-aligned summit.